the activity from the things acting and call it force; and the abstraction has its uses. But we cannot legitimately conceive the force as something distinct from that which is active, a concrete reality that might remain even if the agent ceased to exist. By a further activity of abstraction, we conceive of the possibility or potentiality of activity residing in the agent before he acts; and we call this potentiality * energy'.

And when we can compare the magnitude of effects produced in the course of one activity with those in another, we say we have measured the force. And we say that a thing of the kind which has manifested such a quantity of force must, before acting, have contained corresponding potentialities of putting forth that amount of force; and we call that quantity of potentiality, the quantity of energy possessed by it. But the measuring is all relative.

When we speak of the kinetic energy of the bullet in motion and identify it with the momentum of the bullet, we do not mean that the energy is something over and above the bullet in motion ? nor can we identify it with the motion without the bullet. When we speak of light-energy (if we accept the corpuscular theory) the case is similar to that of the bullet in motion; or, if we accept the undulatory theory, the energy is the momentum of the ether in vibratory motion. And so with heat energy and electric energy. The obscurest recognized energy is perhaps magnetic energy; but here the energy is not something over and above the magnet; the magnetic

field of forces is a manifestation of the magnet's nature; and energy of the magnet is its potentiality of such manifestation.

It is the forms of latent energy which most conduce to